

GAR

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

Garlick Wild. n. f.

The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

Garlickeater. n. f. [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that food so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlick-aters*.

Garment. n. f. [guariment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.

Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments.

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the
fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves
and flowers.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the
colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when
she is dressed.

Garner. n. f. [grenier, French.] A place in which threshed
grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and soylon plenty,
Barns and garners never empty.

Where either I must live, or bear no life.

*Garret. n. f. [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its
resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]*

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, be-
tween the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of
various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those
of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain
admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different,
and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.

The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the
ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-
colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

To GARNISH. v. a. [garnir, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which garnished their proud heights with
stately trees.

All within with flowers was garnished,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, de-
lighting both the eye and taste.

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's,
where the king then lay, were garnished with the citizens,
standing in their liveries.

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress'd!
Garnish'd with sparagus, himself a feast!

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchook'd eel.

3. To fit with fetters.

GARNISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy.

Matter and figure they produce;
For garnish this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests.

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when
first a prisoner goes into a gaol.

GAR

GARNISHMENT. n. f. [from garnish.] Ornament; embellish-
ment.

The church of Sancta Guisliniana in Padoua is a sound piece
of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone,
without any garnishment of sculpture, do ravish the beholders.

GARNITURE. n. f. [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their
knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,
Is lost, without the garniture of show.

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part
of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon
themselves the finest garnitures of art.

GAROUS. adj. [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of
fish.

In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, part-
ly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this
humour may be a *garous* excretion, and odious separation.

GARRAN. n. f. [Erse.] It imports the same as gelding. The
word is still retained in Scotland. A small horse; a hobby.

A Highland horse which when brought into the North of Eng-
land takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garraus*
to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for
his team, whereas common *garraus* shift upon grass the year
round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds,
so that the race of *garraus* would decrease.

GARRET. n. f. [garie, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty garret sent.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and
down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret.

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;

Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence.

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-
light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining
to red, which they call the white and red *garret*.

GARRETER. n. f. [from garret.] An inhabitant of a
garret.

GARRISON. n. f. [garrison, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt
to the enemies.

To GARRISON. v. a. [from the verb.] To lecture by for-
tresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.

GARRULITY. n. f. [garrulus, Latin.]

1. Lequacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a
secret.

Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*.

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all,
loquacity or *garrulity*.

GARRULOUS. adj. [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth.

*GARTER. n. f. [cardus, Welsh; jartier, French, from gar,
Welsh, the binding of the knee.]*

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the
leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd,
and their garters of an indifferent knit.

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our garters, and
other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

Handsome *garters* at your knees,
There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves.

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of
English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.

GAS

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race.

3. The principal king at arms.

To GARTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose.

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering*
place.

GARTH. n. f. [as if girth, from gird.] The bulk of the body
measured by the girdle.

GAS. n. f. [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used
by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a
spirit not capable of being unitedly and incoherently.

*GASCONADE. n. f. [French, from Gascon, a nation eminent
for boasting.]* A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune
was increased to one hundred a year since I left you?

To GASCONADE. v. n. [from the noun.] To boast; to brag;
to bluster.

To GASH. v. a. [from bacher, to cut, French. Skinner.] To
cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt
instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many
of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to
death.

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash*
with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or fear'd with burning steel.

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He red'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

GASH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent.

The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but
Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that
therewith he fell to the ground.

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear
in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar.

GASKINS. n. f. [from Gascoigne. See GALLIGASKINS.]

Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.

*To GASP. v. n. [from gape, Skinner; from gisse, Danish, to
sob, Junius.]*

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats.

The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk.

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

A scantling of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and groaning be-
neath a heap of rubbish.

Pale and faint,
He *gasp*s for breath; and as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends.

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasp*s away his breath.

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature
never expresses desire by *gasp*ing.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the
same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,
and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant
price for their ransom.

GASP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp*.

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick.

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now.

Life's business at one *gasp* is over.

To GAST. v. a. [from gaste, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To

GAT

make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to
affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gast*ed by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.

GASTRICK. adj. [from gastré,] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY. n. f. [gastré and grápho.] In strictness of
etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of
the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the
wound of the belly is complicated with another of the in-
testine.

GASTROTOMY. n. f. [gastré and tomo.] The act of
cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of get.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount.

GATE. n. f. [geat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!

My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee.

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun.

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed
grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath.

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting
the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and open-
ing a *gate* for a long war.

GATEVEIN. n. f. The vena portæ.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein*
which disperseth that blood.

GATEWAY. n. f. [gate and way.] A way through gates of
inclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot
cart between one field and another.

To GATHER. v. a. [gabean, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.

I *gathered* me silver and gold.

Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap.

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our in-
crease.

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones.

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have
gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer.

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather*
up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall
bring it in.

3. To crop.

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground!

4. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me.

Come ye heathen, and *gather* yourselves together.

He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we
went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing
in a row.

5. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,
shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor.

6. To select and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen,
to give thanks unto thy holy name.

7. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast
into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind.

8. To collect charitable contributions.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered*
unto him.

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress;
to contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
*Gather*ing his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.

11. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace.

12. To pucker needlework.